

PRIME MINISTER ON THE WORLD'S TRADE.

THE FIRST REMEDY.

"WORK WITH BOTH HANDS."

Mr. Lloyd George was the guest last month of the Federation of British Industries, at their annual dinner at the Hotel Cecil.

Replying to the toast of "His Majesty's Minister," proposed by the President, he said:—

It is very important that the Government should have a body coming to it which speaks on behalf of business as a whole. Therefore, I frankly rejoice at this organisation. Labour is getting organised, and I do not mind saying I would rather talk to an organised Labour than to a disorganised Labour. (Cheers.) There is no more dangerous symptom than the fact that an organisation, however fine, does not represent the mass of opinion below. I am, therefore, glad that the great business community—those who have the directing brains of industry—are coming together and federating and combining and co-operating, and are, I hope, prepared to give a common counsel to the Government. You may depend upon it we will always welcome every opportunity to confer with those who can speak on behalf of business. Whether you approve or disapprove—I will not say it does not matter, but what really matters is that you should come and tell us what the business community is thinking and what advice it has got to give to the Government. Your chairman reminded you that the boom times are over for the time being, and that we are getting into the slack times—a period of depression. Whether it is going to be long, or whether it is going to be short, there is no doubt it is going to be serious. The question is not whether anything can be done to avoid it—I am afraid it is unavoidable—but whether something can be done to shorten it and to mitigate its evils. Before you can do anything to cure or mitigate a condition of things, you must have a clear indication of the causes and a readiness to acknowledge them, whatever they are.

The first thing we have got to get into our minds is this: the causes are not peculiar to our country. They are something that affects the whole world. (Hear, hear.) It is not an atmospheric depression that affects one degree, one coast, one country. It girdles the earth—the United States of America, Japan, China, India, as well as the United Kingdom. The whole world is suffering from it. It is important, when you come to think out remedies, to get that fundamental fact into our minds—(hear, hear)—so that we should not run into remedies that may be appreciable to one country but not to another.

For instance, countries with totally different economic systems are suffering alike—Protestant countries, Free Trade countries; countries with good Governments, and with bad Governments—(laughter)—countries with Governments

and countries, in the eyes of Lord Northcliffe, with no Government—(laughter)—and countries whose Governments, in his lordship's clear eyes—(laughter)—can never be right. (Loud laughter.) They all suffer alike. It is raining on the just and on the unjust. (Laughter.) And take the structure of society. Socialist countries are suffering just like these wretched individuals. The working classes are more wretched where the sun of liberty is shining on them under Lenin and Trotsky than they are in this benighted country, where they are locked up in the dungeons of capitalism. (Laughter and cheer.) If you are to get at what is going to be done let us get rid of the notion that this is a cause which is limited or circumscribed by something that happened in this land.

COST OF THE WAR.
What is it? Very often we seem to have forgotten that there has been a war on. (Hear, hear.) Has anyone taken a piece of paper in his hand and reckoned up what it cost, not here, but to the world? It cost over forty thousand million. There you have fifty thousand million sterling of destruction, and there were ten million young vigorous lives and ten million of cripples. What need is there to seek beyond that? (Cheers.) You sometimes see a shop in a prosperous neighbourhood doing well, with a great turnover, and paying great dividends. Suddenly something happens to the neighbourhood, the trade has gone, people surrounding him cannot buy, and cannot pay for what they do buy, and that shop is not as prosperous. What has happened is that your customers are poverty-stricken. I have got the figures this afternoon from the Board of Trade of what is sold to Europe. Before the war we sold to other countries, most of it our own produce or produce on which we got a profit, £248,000,000 worth of goods. At present prices I am told that would be about £600,000,000, or probably more. Where is that trade now? Our customers are in poverty—bankrupt. I am not sure where I am about inflation and deflation. (Laughter.) I advise you to think twice and thrice about it. The printing presses may turn out paper money, but to buy even a pair of boots in some countries there has to be an inflated capital of one thousand million marks a month. This is the road to bankruptcy. That is what is happening in Europe. They cannot get on without it, and they cannot buy, and when they buy they cannot pay. (Laughter.) Did you ever see the spectacle of a man in rags, down at heel, standing in front of a shop window looking at clothes and boots: all the latest fashion, and you say: Why doesn't he buy, he is on the rocks, he needs them, why doesn't he buy? Why doesn't he go into the shop? He cannot pay. Europe stands in front of your shop window stocked with the best goods that any man can turn out. (Hear, hear.)

EUROPE IN RAGS.
Europe is in rags, and wants the clothes, but their pockets are full of paper; they can't buy, and until your customer is in a condition to trade with

you we shall have difficulties. Do not let us work up pretended causes of this slump: keep to realities. Europe, Britain, the world, has got to work its way back to a full purse—(cheers)—and until it does it nothing that Governments can do, nothing that federations can do, and Heaven knows, nothing that newspaper articles can do, will be of any use. No Bolshevik paper money will ever help us through to the solution of the problem, and that is the first thing: There are people in the world—for it is an odd world and there are very many odd people in it—who think that the poorer European countries are, the richer. (Laughter.) Was there anything more foolish? The more prosperous our customers are throughout the world, the better it is for us. That is not a palatable doctrine, but it is the truth.

Now as to the remedies. The first remedy is peace. (Hear, hear.) Europe cannot work its way back to prosperity unless it has peace. There is a great story of reconstruction in a great old book, of men who reconstructed a broken city with trowel in one hand and sword in the other. It was not very quick. It was worse than working under trade union regulations. (Laughter.) Europe, to get back, must work with both hands. (Hear, hear.) She cannot handle swords and trowels. The whole energy of business men, of workmen, of statesmen, ought to be concentrated on this task of working up the impoverished purse of mankind. That is why some of us have been doing our best to find these peace conditions. That is why some of us have attended conferences.

The world wants peace to attend to its business. (Cheers.) Here is a doctrine the chairman will accept, that industry should be left as far as possible to work out its own salvation. ("Hear, hear," and cheer.) I share your feelings against Government control. It is not the business of Government. Government has not the equipment to do it. In times of great emergency it is essential it should be done because everything is concentrated on the task we have got in hand, but the sooner you get away from it the better. Yes, but that applies to home trade. Does it not apply to international trade? The less interference there is on the part of the Government in trade, whether it be home trade or foreign trade, the better. (Cheers.)

NEED FOR ECONOMY.
There are certain things the Government must do, whether at home or abroad. We are pledged to deal with the problem, and so far as we can we are pledged to do something to deal with the exchange situation, but in the main our policy is that the less interference with trade on the part of the Government the better it is for the trade and the better it is for the Government. Now I come to a more controversial matter. In order to get back to the starting-point you must have public and private economy on the strictest and most relentless lines. Public expenditure ought to be cut down to the minimum consistent with national security and efficiency. It is not only for the Government to do that, nor for the trade

specialties—it is for the nation to be behind them. Some people say it is behind them. Are you quite sure?

(A Voice: "Quite," and laughter.) You cannot economise unless you make up your mind to economise all round. I accept what the chairman has said about expenditure. In this matter you must take into account not the merits of any particular proposal for expenditure, but also the national resources for the time being. The Government have set up a Committee for the purpose of going through the whole of the estimates again with a view to cutting down to the lowest limit compatible with conditions. I have laid down, and we shall have to ask for the support of the nation. Having dealt quite frankly with the public department, I will come to the private department. Since the war there has been an orgy of spending everywhere. If we are going to build up our resources again we require that there shall be economy all round. I suggest that there should be a committee in every household to cut down expenditure. I know what will happen. (Laughter.) The ladies will cut down the cigar bill, and the men will cut down the dress bill. But it is essential that there should be rigid, ruthless economy everywhere for some time to come—(hear, hear.)—and we appeal to the nation to join in common action. (Hear, hear.)

Proposing the toast, to which the Prime Minister responded, the President said most of them now looked back with regret upon the stable conditions of the past. Producers were perplexed by an unstable exchange, high taxation, financial stringency, and excessive costs. Industry was skating on cracking ice, and it might be that in the not distant future would look to the Government for something more than sympathetic assistance. (Hear, hear.) He had no desire for Government interference, but he hesitatingly invited Government co-operation.

Resolution there must be, but in his opinion any direct taxation upon industry was unwise. (Hear, hear.) Good as E.P.D.—(laughter)—or any other special form of taxation might be as a political weapon when profiteering was possible or suspected, he would urge upon the Government that the time for such measures was past. (Cheers.) It was difficult to avoid sounding a note of pessimism, but one could not but be deeply sensible that industry at the present time was surrounded with difficulties possibly greater than ever previously experienced. To-day we were faced with an economic condition of Europe the effect of which it was impossible to calculate. The latest reports indicated that the German Government was creating credit at the rate of approximately 1,000,000,000 marks a week. Much of the money so raised by the German Government was applied to subsidising labour. The working men in Germany were enjoying the benefit of subsidised food, restricted house rents, subsidised transport; the effect of which was to reduce the cost of living to a figure far lower than obtained in Great Britain. German productions were at the present

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMANY AND THE LEAGUE.

VISCOUNT GREY'S PLEA FOR PROMPT ADMISSION.

Lord Grey of Fallodon, speaking at Liverpool last month, said the League of Nations was young, but was growing in strength every day, and had already done much. The primary object of the League was to prevent war, which it occurred in future would be more terrible and destructive than the great war of the immediate past. War had its chemical side, and until war was impossible men of science would always be engaged in research, inventing contrivances for use in war, and the time would come when a war would mean the destruction of all civilisation. Now we had acquired such power over the forces of Nature, unless the nation of the world developed at the same time the power of control and self-restraint, the very powers they had acquired would end by destroying them. However desirable the League was before the war it was now essential to the preservation of civilisation. The object of the League was to prevent it from going to war, and then to prevent anyone who wanted to fight us, and then to stop any nation who wanted to fight at all.

If public was on its side, the League would be effective. If Governments, when the time came, refused to make use of the League, it would be the business of public opinion to dismiss those Governments, and put others in their place, but public opinion must be ready, and a propaganda was needed outside party politics or other controversial questions which devoted itself entirely to the League. Armaments led to war, and public opinion on the side of the League would in itself discourage the building up of armaments. What every nation was doing with regard to expenditure on armaments should be known to all, and when a nation began to force the pace the pressure of others should be brought to bear.

The sooner enemy States were admitted to the League the better. If the League did not receive the support of all the Great Powers a counter-League would be formed, and they would go back to the old system of alliances. Germany would be far less dangerous inside the League than outside, and, while he appreciated the French point of view, if Germany recognised the great principle of the League of settling disputes by some means other than war, and observed her Treaties, the doors of the League should be open to her. The League should encourage publicity. All Treaties should be submitted to it and published. At no time of peace should there be any secret treaties.

moment being offered at figures far below British cost of manufacture, and it would appear inevitable that this must continue so long as the great disparity between British and German wages continued to exist. What he had said in regard to Germany, undoubtedly applied, though possibly in a less degree, to other Continental nations. (Cheers.)

BETTER U.S. MONEY.

CONDITIONS IN 1921.

A statement by Mr. James S. Alexander, President, National Bank of Commerce in New York, says:—"Business men are justified in feeling confident that the money situation in the United States in 1921 will be a very different matter from what it has been during 1920. Certain specific factors are clearly recognizable as the chief adverse forces affecting bank credit during the past year, and there is every reason for believing they will not be so powerfully operative in the year to come. These factors sprang irresistibly from abnormal circumstances in our national life which are passing away. But at times their influence in impairing the efficiency of our credit machinery was so great as to cause serious anxiety. With the force of these influences modified, banking may expect to serve the needs of legitimate business with a less degree of credit strain than prevailed in 1920.

At the end of a lengthy review of the credit resources of the United States, Mr. Alexander says:—"There has been a tendency in some quarters to lay the blame for business conditions in 1920 upon credit inflation. The fundamental fault was not in the mere extent to which credit was expanded. There was no credit inflation in the sense that it was lavishly increased without regard to actual demands. It is undeniable that our credit expansion during the year was unprecedented. It is true also that it would not have been necessary to expand credit to the extent that it was expanded, had it not been for the impairment of its efficiency as a result of various elements; a smaller volume of credit would undoubtedly have sufficed to accomplish the work that was actually accomplished during the year if credit had functioned with its maximum efficiency of complete liquidity. However, conditions and needs considered, credit was not over-expanded.

But by saying that credit in 1920 was not over-expanded it is not meant to imply that the time is not at hand for contraction. With our credit regaining its full efficiency, with prices going down, with liquidation in process and with the volume of business running on lower levels, there is not the economic demand for the present volume of credit, and, therefore, its contraction to a true parity with current conditions is to be desired.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER "AD."

The great interest aroused by the International Advertising Exhibition makes it of interest to recall that the first newspaper advertisement on record appeared in the *Moderate* of March 27th, 1849, and concerned a lost horse. The second known advertisement, curiously enough, in the *General Proceedings* in Parliament, for December, 18th, 1851, also concerned a stolen horse, and (adds the *Liverpool Post*) the law of libel being less severe than that now, it frankly stated that "John Rylands, a butcher, is suspected."

NESTLE'S MALTED MILK

THE FOOD-DRINK

ARRANGEMENTS ARE BEING
MADE FOR SUPPLIES TO BE
OBTAINED FROM
ALL
DRUGGISTS and GROCERY STORES

MADE IN A MOMENT
BUT IT TOOK
FIFTY YEARS TO MAKE
THE FORMULA



IN BOTTLES

7 oz. & 15 oz.

Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Cond. Milk Co.
11, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Please send me Free Trial Bottle of
Nestlé's Malted Milk, and Booklet.
Name
Address

50053

LAST WEEK
OF
WHITEAWAY'S GREAT SALE

Monday, Jan. 31st to Feb. 5th,

WE WANT £5,000

Our London Office has cabled as follows:

“XIKAYBYN YDHOWPKI WANAVADY
VEROYLYE IZDUFJAD VUNEGAPU”

This means that we are to remit £5,000 without delay.
To do this we are offering for the final week of our
sale £5,000 worth of goods at

**ABSOLUTELY GIVING-
AWAY PRICES**

THIS IS THE

**SALE of SALES
£5,000 WORTH OF GOODS AT COST PRICE**

COME EARLY AND SECURE THE BEST BARGAINS. REMEMBER—SALE ENDS FINALLY SATURDAY, FEB. 5TH

**WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.,
LTD., HONGKONG.**

THE “STORE OF THE MOMENT”

THORNYCROFT

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LIMITED.

SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS.

LONDON, SOUTHAMPTON AND BIRMINGHAM.

Shanghai Office: 65, Szechuen Road.

15 B.H.P. 30 B.H.P. 50 B.H.P. Engines

in Stock

For quotation apply—

R. R. ROXBURGH,

Manager for China,

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Reliable Underwear

Wool & Cotton Mixture, Medium Weight Unshrinkable. From \$3.25 per garment.

Silk & Wool Mixture, Light Weight very soft & Unshrinkable. From \$4.00 per garment.

All Wool, Heavy Weight in long or short Sleeve Vests. From \$6.00 per garment.

These lines are excellent value, and could not be purchased in London to-day below the prices quoted.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 29.

THEATRE ROYAL

THE "PHARIES"

Will give a Grand Variety Performance

in aid of

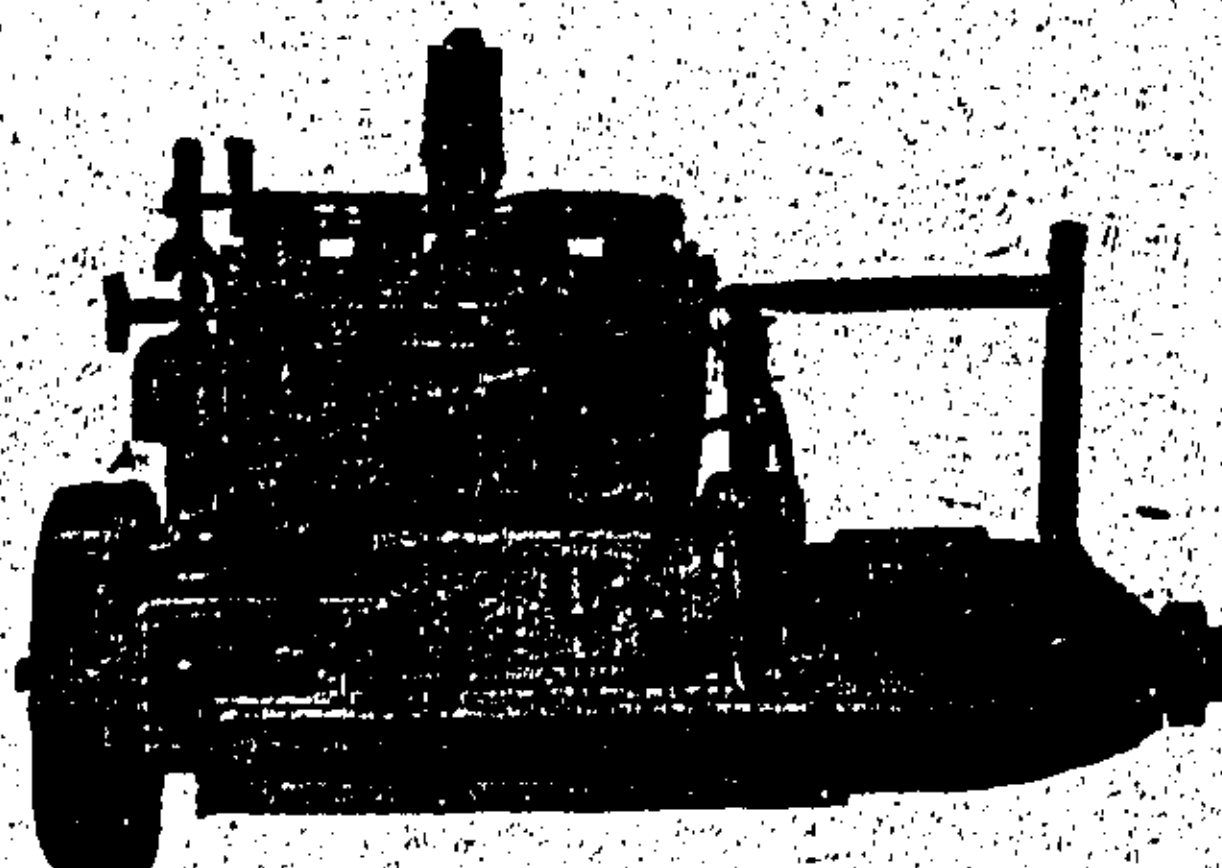
The Portsmouth disaster fund for the Dependents of the Men lost in "K5" Submarine.

On Tuesday, 15th & Wednesday, 16th Feb.

PRICES: \$3, \$2, \$1.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

[322]



QUAYLE OIL ENGINES

Latest

NO

Spark plugs.
Hot bulbs.
Carburetor.
Magneto.

Starts immediately on any Oil that flows at 25 Beaume.

Union Engineering Co., Ltd.,

13, Chater Road.

[140]

MARTIN'S

APOLLO STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irritations

of the Urinary System, a sure cure for all

cases of Gleet, Catarrh, Stricture, etc.

All Chemists and Druggists

sell them throughout the World, or send them

to MARTIN, CAMB, Southampton, Eng.

MARTIN'S

APOLLO STEEL PILLS

Study your Health!

Follow the example of the millions who, during the past half-century, have proved the healthful effect of taking night or morning a glass of water with a dash of

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

Sweetening, Refreshing & Cleansing
Prepared only by J. O. ENO, Ltd., London, Eng.

[101]

COMPANY MEETINGS.

WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

The thirty-third ordinary general meeting of the West Point Building Company, Limited, was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., yesterday, Sir Paul Chater, O.M.G., presiding. There were also present the Hon. Mr. John Johnston, Mr. A. S. Gubbay, and Mr. A. O. Lang (Board of Directors), Mr. M. S. Northcote (Secretary), and the following shareholders: Messrs. Henry Keswick, F. Maitland, J. Bell Irving, A. B. Stewart, L. S. Greenhill, and E. Sadick.

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting, the CHAIRMAN said:—I propose with your permission to take the report and statements of accounts together with the Auditors' report as read. The accounts now before you call for little or no comment. As you are aware at the close of 1919 we sold our entire property so that the operations of the Company now consist merely of the collection of the interest on the mortgages then granted. During the year past several of these mortgages were paid off and those still remaining unpaid mature at the end of the year. No doubt when all have been realised steps will be taken to wind up the Company. An interim dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the capital was paid in July last and, as you will have seen from the report, it is now proposed to distribute a further 8 per share, a decision which will, I trust, meet with your approval. I now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented and when this has been seconded I shall be pleased to answer any questions shareholders may wish to put.

Mr. MAITLAND seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously. The appointment of Messrs. A. O. Lang and A. S. Gubbay to the Board of Directors was unanimously confirmed on the motion of Mr. KESWICK, seconded by Mr. BELL IRVING.

The Hon. Mr. J. Johnston and Mr. A. S. Gubbay were re-elected to the Board of Directors on the motion of Mr. A. O. LANG, seconded by Mr. L. S. GREENHILL.

Mr. H. Percy Smith was re-elected Auditor for the Company at a remuneration of \$100 on the proposition of Mr. SADICK, seconded by Mr. M. S. NORTHCOTE.

The CHAIRMAN:—That is all the business of the meeting, gentlemen. I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be issued at once.

HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

The seventh ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong Central Estate Company, Ltd., was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., yesterday. There were present Sir Paul Chater, O.M.G. (in the chair), the Hon. Mr. J. Johnston, Mr. A. S. Gubbay, Mr. A. H. Compton (Board of Directors), Mr. M. S. Northcote (Secretary), and the following shareholders: Messrs. Henry Keswick, H. M. H. Nemeze, Sir Robert Ho Tung, and Mr. L. S. Greenhill.

The SECRETARY having read the notice, the CHAIRMAN said:—The report and statement of accounts, together with the Auditors' report having been in your hands for some days may, I think, be taken as read. The net profits for the year under review amount to \$134,564.54 against \$109,527.70 for 1919 and \$98,890.78 for 1918. Rent account shows an improvement over the previous year and the debit side of profit and loss account benefits from a decreased expenditure in interest, lower insurance rates and a slight reduction in the repairs bill. Our investment in shares which stood at \$94,747.50 at the close of 1919 has been reduced by satisfactory sales to \$23,197.50 against a market value of \$38,150. In conformity with last year we paid you an interim dividend of \$4 per share and in view of the good result over the whole year's work it is now proposed to distribute an additional \$1, or \$5 in all, by way of a final dividend, making a total dividend for the year of 9 per cent. on the capital which, I am sure, you will deem very satisfactory. With these remarks I beg to propose that the report and accounts as presented be adopted and passed, and when this has been duly seconded I shall be pleased to answer any question shareholders may desire to put.

Mr. KESWICK seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously. Mr. A. H. COMPTON was unanimously re-elected as a Director of the Company on the proposition of Mr. NEMAEZE, seconded by Mr. ROBERT.

Messrs. H. Percy Smith and C. Bernard Brown were re-appointed auditors of the Company at a remuneration of \$150 each on the motion of Mr. GREENHILL, seconded by Mr. NORTHCOTE.

The CHAIRMAN: That is all, gentlemen; I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow.

Mr. KESWICK seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

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The CHAIRMAN said: With your permission we will adopt the usual course by taking the report and statement of accounts together with the auditors' reports, as read. I am pleased to be able to come before you with a very satisfactory report, perhaps the best so far as the ordinary work of the Company is concerned since its inception. The net profits for the year amount to \$79,341.63 (a sum exceeding by \$13,718.63 the amount required for our customary dividend) as compared with \$81,971.73 for 1919. Both interest and rent accounts show appreciable increases, in the latter case due to a renewal of the demand for coal and other storage on our Kowloon Marine Lot 49, which had fallen off during 1919 but which as I mentioned when addressing you last year we had every reason to expect would again revive as it has done. During the year the management of this Company was placed in the hands of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Ltd., at a fixed remuneration of \$3,000.00 per annum and this accounts for the difference shown under the heading of charges account \$667.59 as against \$7,637.33 in 1919 and the appearance of the item Commission to General Managers. Our investments in mortgages show a slight increase while that in shares is well under their market value. Our house property in Yau-mat and at Shauiwan continues to be let at good rentals and is in good order. We now propose to pay the usual dividend of \$5.25 per share, to write our furniture account down to the nominal figure of \$100 and carry forward \$67,563.24, a course which I trust will meet with your approval. I now beg to propose that the report and accounts as presented be adopted and passed and when this has been duly seconded the accounts will be open to discussion.

The adoption of the report and accounts as moved by the Chairman was seconded by the Rev. Father Robert. Put to the vote it was carried without dissent. There were no questions asked, and the business of the meeting was then proceeded with.

The appointment of Mr. A. S. Gubbay as a Director of the Company was unanimously confirmed on the motion of Mr. KESWICK, seconded by Mr. SADICK.

Mr. GUBBAY proposed and Mr. PERCY SMITH seconded the re-election of Sir Robert Ho Tung and Mr. A. H. Compton to the Board of Directors and the motion was adopted unanimously.

Mr. GREENHILL proposed and Mr. NORTHCOTE seconded that Messrs. H. Percy Smith and C. Bernard Brown be re-elected auditors for the Company during the current year, at a remuneration of \$75 each, and the motion was unanimously carried.

The CHAIRMAN:—That is all the business of the meeting, gentlemen. I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be issued at once.

Mr. KESWICK seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

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SUMMARY COURT.

[REPORT BY THE JUDGE, (MR. J. R. WOOD).]

SKIPPER'S CLAIM.

The hearing was resumed yesterday of the case in which Captain H. P. Robinson, formerly master of the *Haitian*, claimed from the owners of the vessel three months' wages for wrongful dismissal.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lewis, the plaintiff stated that a captain would be particularly busy whilst a ship was in dock undergoing repairs. He was most decidedly busier when his vessel was in dock than when the ship was unloading. It would require only a few minutes a day to bring the log up-to-date. The reason why he did not submit the tenders for work that he received was because he understood from the chief engineer that he (the witness) was empowered to do the deck work while the engineer was to do the work below.

His Lordship: You accepted tenders without any authority?—The work started before any tender was accepted.

Mr. Lewis: You stated that you asked for tenders from various Chinese firms and you got them. Before you got the tenders you ordered the work from Ah Yau?—This needs explanation. The reason why I asked Ah Yau to do the work was because he assured me that his tender would be the lowest. I asked Ah Yau to get tenders from outside.

Plaintiff then corrected himself, and said he got the tenders himself.

A letter from Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harton was read, wherein it was stated that Messrs. Snowman had asked the plaintiff to close the articles, and he was prepared to do so unless he was paid three months' wages.

His Lordship: Were you asked to close the articles?—No.

The plaintiff later admitted that he was asked by Messrs. Snowman to sign off. His solicitors advised him to stay on. He received a letter dismissing him. He had no recollection of the interview with Mr. Edgumbe. Plaintiff wrote on November 21st to Mr. Edgumbe stating that the bill for overhauling the saloon was cancelled, and under the circumstances he hoped Mr. Edgumbe would consider the question of putting him back on the *Haitian*.

He was sorry for giving out the work, and if he overlooked what had been done he promised that it would never again be repeated. The plaintiff's funds were running low. Asked why he wrote that letter, the plaintiff stated that he tried to get back to the ship, as employment was not easy to get. He admitted having written again asking to be re-appointed and undertaking to give no further trouble. He was sorry that he gave work out without consulting Mr. Edgumbe. It was done purely for the good of the ship. In that letter he also mentioned that he had made no profit on the work. Mr. Lewis, in passing, stated that Messrs. Snowman had not insinuated that.

At a later stage, as one of the plaintiff's witnesses was not forthcoming, and the proceedings were at a standstill, his Lordship invited Mr. Lewis to begin his defence.

Mr. Lewis submitted that there was no case to answer and quoted a number of legal decisions that employees who pledged their master's credit were rightly liable to dismissal.

Mr. Hinde urged that exceeding authority was not enough; *nolo fides* must be proved against the employee.

His Lordship suggested that according to the evidence, Capt. Robinson had acted in defiance of his employers. He said the reason he ordered the work without authority was that he thought he would not get authority. That was his defence.

Mr. Hinde asked to be further heard on the legal issues on Monday, and in granting this his Lordship remarked:—

The fact that the Captain has acted in opposition to what he understood were the wishes of his employer seems to me to be fatal to his claim.

COMPANY REPORT.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LIMITED.

It is announced that at the forthcoming annual meeting of shareholders of the above Company the directors will recommend the following distribution of profits:—

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Dividend 60 cents per share | absorbing | \$120,000.00 |
| Reserve fund | | 29,518.00 |
| Typhoon and floods insurance fund | | 10,000.00 |
| Carry forward | | 19,169.70 |
| | | \$178,687.70 |

INVESTIGATIONS IN THE FAMINE AREA.

Mr. Howard S. Galt, of Shihchiachuang, Chihi, Secretary of the Cheungtung branch of the United International Famine Relief Committee, Peking, writing on January 14th, says:—

Here is a record of conditions in 77 villages in the county of Lincheng:—

| | |
|---|--------|
| Total number of persons destitute | 10,974 |
| Died of starvation | 109 |
| Children sold | 207 |
| Children abandoned | 3 |
| Children killed | 1 |
| Families disrupted (husband and wife separated) | 15 |
| Persons fed to other regions | 235 |
| Committed suicide | 5 |
| Persons lacking winter clothing | 329 |
| Persons lacking bedding | 306 |
| Houses wrecked, to be sold or used for fuel | 153 |
| These 77 villages comprise less than half of those in the three local districts in the county under investigation | 120 |
| villages in these remain to be visited | |

GOLFING COSTUME.

Put on a Dolly Varden hat, A costume Taylor-made, Or, if you haven't heard of that, Then one that's trimmed with Braid.

MOTOR PROSECUTIONS.

TECHNICAL OFFENCE AT "AN AWKWARD CURVE"

DELAY IN THE SERVICE OF A SUMMONS.

The case in which Dr. S. Strahan was summoned for driving his car on the wrong side of the road in Queen's Road Central on January 10th was heard at the Magistrate's yesterday, by Mr. Lindsell.

Mr. D. H. Blake, who appeared for the defence, said that he was prepared to enter a plea of "guilty" to a technical offence. He would like, however, to address the Court on certain points in the case. Dr. Strahan had no recollection of the offence alleged against him. The summons was served on him three days after the offence was alleged to have been committed. Mr. Blake suggested that that was rather a long lapse. Dr. Strahan was constantly driving his car, carefully, he thought, and could not reasonably be expected to remember everything he did three days past. According to the summons, the offence was supposed to have been committed in Queen's Road and Mr. Blake supposed it must have been in the vicinity of the Hongkong Cricket Club pavilion. As the Magistrate was doubtless aware, there was a rather awkward curve on the tram lines opposite the Club, and in making that curve, a car was bound to be more or less on the wrong side of the road. That was why he claimed the offence was a technical one.

Mr. Blake said that Dr. Strahan had communicated with the Automobile Association and he had been instructed to ask, with all due consideration to the work entailed, that summonses in future be issued as soon as possible after the offence had been committed. In this case, Dr. Strahan had his office in the heart of the town, and yet it took three days to serve him with the summons.

The Magistrate said that he was inclined to agree that three days was too long a time. He had read the Association's letter to the C.S.P., and he thought the length of time asked for—24 hours—was too short for a place like Hongkong. Would the Association agree to 48 hours as the limit?

Mr. Blake said that the Association did not presume to dictate to the police, but they were only suggesting that it could considerably help the defence if summonses were served as soon as possible.

Inspector Garrod said that in this case the application for the summons was made on the 11th, the morning after the offence was alleged to have been committed. If there was any delay, it must have been on the part of the server.

The Magistrate said that was a purely departmental matter and he did not wish to go into it.

Addressing Mr. Blake, the Magistrate said that he was prepared to undertake that all summonses would be issued within 48 hours in future. He did not think it would be possible to make it earlier, as a constable could not possibly apply to the Inspector for a summons before the next morning.

Mr. Blake said that he understood that in England summonses could be issued within 24 hours, but, of course, he appreciated the difficulty here, and was prepared to agree that 48 hours was reasonable.

Inspector Garrod said that it had been his practice in the past, as soon as an application for a summons was made to him, to ring up the person concerned and inform him. He had discontinued this because on several occasions he had received very discourteous replies, such as: "Can't you find anything better to do," and "There was an armed robbery last night; why don't you leave cars alone and attend to them?"

Mr. Blake said that if Inspector Garrod would revive that practice and communicate with the Association every time he received a reply of the nature complained of, he would undertake that the Association would take the matter up.

Inspector Garrod said that he would only be too glad to renew that practice on such an understanding.

The Magistrate said he thought it was a good practice, and should be revived. In this case, he would impose the usual fine of \$5.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

Parades for week ending February 6th will be held in accordance with programme of work.

ENGINEER COMPANY.
Instructional Class on Defence Lights will be held at Belcher on Friday, February 11th and 16th, at 5.30 p.m.

MOUNTED INFANTRY SECTION.
Parade at Polo ground, Causeway Bay, on Wednesday, February 2nd, at 6.15 p.m. Dress: Optional.

CADET COMPANY.
Parade.

The Company will parade at Headquarters on Tuesday, February 1st, at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Cadets wishing to attend memorial service in St. John's Cathedral, parade at Headquarters, on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 10 a.m. Dress: Drill order with helmets. Arms will not be carried.

Strength.
Cadets W. G. Urquhart and M. M. Garrod are taken on the strength of the Company from January 26th, 1921.

G. F. E. Hanson, Bt. Major, Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.
Hongkong, January 28th, 1921.

NOTICES.

MURKIN.
The ride meeting will be continued on Saturday, February 6th, and Sunday, February 7th, at 4 time table issued.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.
THE SIXTH CONGREGATION.

The sixth Congregation of the University of Hongkong for the purpose of conferring degrees, was held yesterday, in the presence of a brilliant assembly of leading residents of the Colony.

Before the ceremony proper began, His Excellency the Governor (Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G.) opened the new tennis court of the University. Mr. R. K. Simpson, the champion tennis player of the Colony, welcomed His Excellency and presented him with a miniature racket in silver to mark the occasion.

Sir Ronald Sturges, in reply, spoke of the importance of athletics as part of education, and expressed the hope that all undergraduates would take part in games and not leave them to be carried on by a few.

His Excellency sent the first ball across the net, and afterwards the company watched an exhibition game by four of the students.

Tea was then served in the Union Building, and, following this time of pleasant social intercourse, the visitors and students assembled in the Great Hall.

THE GRADUATION CEREMONY.

At five o'clock, a procession of the members of the Court, Council, Senate and Staff of the University, wearing the insignia of their several offices, entered the hall and made its way to the dais.

The procession was formed as follows:—H.E. the Chancellor, Mace Beare, the Acting Vice-Chancellor, the Dean, Medical Faculty, the Dean, Arts Faculty, the Treasurer, the Dean, Engineering Faculty, the Registrar, followed by the Hon. Dr. Claud Severn, and Right Rev. Bishop of Victoria, H.E. Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, and His Honour H. G. Gompertz.

Mr. G. T. Edkins, and Sir Robert Ho Tung; Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, and Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp; Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, and Hon. Mr. H. E. Sharp; Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, and Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak; Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messers, and Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving; Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, and Mr. Ho Kom Tong; Sir Ellis Kadoorie, and Mr. Ng Hon Tsz; Prof. G. T. Byrne, and Mr. Chau Siu Ki; Mr. Ho Kwong, and Dr. O. Marriott; Dr. C. W. McKenny, and Mr. S. W. Tso; Rev. Dr. T. W. Pearce, and Rev. E. L. Martin; Mr. M. P. Talati, and Prof. D. C. H. Florence; Mr. R. H. Kotewall, and Mr. Chau Shou Son; Prof. C. W. Wang, and Mr. R. K. M. Simpson; Mr. J. Ring, and Mr. M. H. Roffey; Mr. R. W. Barney, and Mr. R. Robertson; Mr. J. H. R. Freeborn, and Mr. M. Danaher; Mr. Lai Chi Hai, and Mr. Au Tai Tia; Dr. J. Fenton, and Mr. B. Birch.

His Excellency, as Chancellor, took his seat and formally declared the Congregation open.

The University Anthem was then played by the Band of the 2nd Bn. Wiltshire Regiment.

THE CONGREGATION ADDRESS.

The Acting Vice-Chancellor delivered the Congregation address, remarking that this was the sixth Congregation of the University he said the past year had been a momentous one. It was almost a canon in commercial circles that in every cycle of seven years a financial crisis might occur. The financial crisis of the University had occurred in the year just left behind. Thanks, however, to the able guidance of His Excellency and to the favourable recommendations of the Committee recently appointed their ship of State—the University—had been able to weather the storm, and was now rapidly approaching smooth waters. But there yet remained something to be done, something which required the help not only of the Government, but also of the public, finally to bring the ship to a safe anchorage—to place the University upon such a safe basis that it would be worthy of the Colony, and of its mission as an Imperial institution. Adult education in every part of the world was never self-supporting—all modern universities had ceased to be self-supporting—and it was only through voluntary effort and spontaneous enthusiasm that they could raise sufficient funds to enable them to meet their expanding expenditures. A young University like theirs could not remain stationary for all times; it must expand and respond to the calls made upon it. The University to-day was faced with a rather peculiar position. The progress of English education during the last fifty years showed that it had been closely bound up with the expansion of the activity and influence of the universities. Was it, therefore, too much to hope and believe that the progress of education in this part of the world would be linked up with the expansion and development of the University? As the University must exist, it must be provided with the means to discharge its important functions and it was, therefore, only a question of a modified aphorism.

"LET EVERY MAN DO HIS DUTY."

By the University and the University would do its duty not only to the Colony, but to the Empire. It had generally been stated by the Germans that their earlier wars were won by their schoolmasters, and in the recent war they certainly showed what formidable strength could be produced by universal scientific and systematic instruction resulting in an extraordinary unanimity of national aim, as well as a capacity of sacrifice for an ideal. But they were wholly wanting in variety and individual initiative. These qualities were only to be obtained and developed in an atmosphere of freedom. Therefore, the ideal was to combine freedom and individual initiative with a more efficient system and organization. In this way could they face present problems, which all came back to one point, namely, better education on their basis and demand. Education was only after all the development of the power of thinking which enabled them to have a more exact knowledge, and this knowledge applied to concrete things, constituted their science. Just as the Great Bank had played a very important part, not only in the development of the Colony, but also

in the interests of British prestige and trade in this part of the world; so they might say that the Hongkong University had begun to play an important part not only in education in the Colony, but in the educational development of China as well. The Colony was bound to be of much greater importance than it was at the present time, and the educational centre of Hongkong must equally develop in the future. The University must expand, and they must look for the ways and means for that expansion to their good friends and well-wishers, the great European "hongs," the great Chinese "hongs," as well as the good will of their much-esteemed Chancellor for commendation to the Imperial Government. In fact, they must have a crusade launched in the form of an appeal. Such an appeal had already begun, and it gave him great pleasure to say that through the power and influence of the Hon. Dr. Claud Severn, the Colonial Secretary, an old and well known resident of the Colony, Mr. H. M. Némazeu, had contributed a sum of \$100,000 to this fund.—(Applause.)—They hoped that this was the beginning of many such contributions, and the thanks of the University were due to the Hon. Dr. Claud Severn for his great interest in starting this appeal.—(Applause.)

It was satisfactory that it had been possible so to arrange studies in the Arts Faculty that

had been instituted. The alacrity with which students had entered upon this course testified to its desirability. While popular with the students, it also had utility for propaganda. China wanted her educational work developed; the cry from almost every province to-day was for teachers and more teachers. When the teachers left the University and went to the provinces to teach, their influence must be great; they would have a powerful social and national influence upon the provinces. A continuance of the supply of teachers must therefore be important in Imperial interests. He had pleasure in announcing that, through the generosity of the Chamber of Commerce, the University was able to constitute a

DEGREE IN COMMERCE.

Hitherto the commercial certificate had not been popular, it was looked down upon as something of an inferior type, but now that it was raised to a Degree it had already been well filled. The thanks of the University were due to the Chamber of Commerce for guaranteeing the outfit and salary of a lecturer for five years.—(Applause.)—He desired to place on record

THE IMMEDIATE NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY, about which he had already spoken elsewhere. The first was the need of an endowment fund for a professor in the Medical Faculty and the next, the need of workshops in the Engineering Faculty.—(Hear, hear.)—It was a matter of congratulation that the University this year had a record number of Freshmen—out of this increase was maintained the question of hostel accommodation would have to be considered. Recently, there had been great difficulty in filling teaching vacancies in the University. Probably the shortage of men at home had something to do with this; but there were two considerations which probably weighed in the minds of possible candidates—the inadequacy of the salaries in the East; and the absence of provision for pension or superannuation. Members of the staff naturally felt that position acutely when they were constantly coming in contact with Government officials who were enjoying pension privileges. Every professor or lecturer appointed to the University took a tacit obligation to carry out some original research, but for that it was necessary that the teachers should have some leisure. Before the present Session was completed, the University would probably welcome it.

NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR.

They had reason to believe that Sir William Brunyate was an accomplished mathematician, an accomplished financier and an accomplished administrator. As he combined with those three qualifications a knowledge of Eastern affairs, the University had an almost ideal Vice-Chancellor.—(Applause.)—In conclusion, the Acting Vice-Chancellor said the University had arrived at the turning-point in its history. Their neighbours were now conscious of their wants. There was a desire for education which could not be restrained; material development had done its part and the cry for education, if not responded to, would bring down upon the present generation condemnation at the bar of history. The heart was stirred, the mind was open to receive new ideas, let the University advance to its neighbour bearing on high the banner of education, emblazoned in golden letters with the University's motto, *Sapientia et Virtus*.—(Loud applause.)

THE DEANS OF THE FACULTIES OF Medicine, Engineering and Arts then presented the candidates for graduation, leading them by the hand to the Chancellor, who formally admitted them to their Degrees.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1931.

DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY.—Fok Wing Kuo, Chen Ah Po, Ip Kam Wa, Li Ping Sun, Pheon Seck Weng, Wang Chen Tsai (in absentia).

DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (Engineering).—Cheung Him, Lee Chung Chae, Lui Sun Yu, Ma Shu Sing, Tsui Sung James King, Yeung Kwai Chiu, Yu Shui Ching, Chiu Wing Ching (in absentia), Hung Tsung Fa (in absentia), Lo Kun On (in absentia), Sung Zai Yee (in absentia).

DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.—Chan Chuan Him, Chan Kwai Po, Wong To On, Huang Tai Siu (in absentia), Tsang King Ham (in absentia), William Thomas (in absentia).

His Excellency then declared the Congregation closed, and the procession was re-formed and left the hall. This concluded the proceedings.

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

TO-DAY'S LEAGUE MATCHES.

The following matches are down for to-day in the First Division of the Hongkong League (the matches in the Second Division were given in Friday's issue):—

Hongkong Club v. H.M.S. Tamar, Hongkong Club ground, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Howlands.

2nd Wiltshires v. H.M.S. Titania, Sookumpoo ground, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Jones.

Hongkong Police v. H.M.S. Ambrose, Navy "A" ground, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Chaceley.

R.G.A. v. Kowloon, Navy "B" ground, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Wells.

The Club receive the Tamar on the Club ground, and a fast game should end in favour of the Club. The sailors' new men have given a good account of themselves, but the Navy backs are weak.

The game of the League, this week, will be played at Sookumpoo between the Services, where the Wills will try to capture both points. The sailors will be fielding a much stronger side to that which went down to the Chinese a fortnight ago, while the Wills are still searching for men to replace Green, Lucas and Hargreaves.

The R.G.A. will be at home to Kowloon on the "B" ground, and a very even game should be seen. Kowloon are still changing their team, bringing Booley to the outside left position from the middle-line, while Pasco again drops back in Beasley's place. The Military team will be without Watson (senior) and Donovan. The game should end in a draw.

The Police will receive the Ambrose on the "A" ground and it is expected that they will win. The sailors have been playing "scrappy" football lately, but they can give a good account of themselves at times, for paying in mid-week they turned the tables on the Wills by beating them by 3 goals to 2.

In the Junior division the leaders were down to meet, but the College team have asked to postpone the match on account of one of their old players, Marcel, being married to-day. The Kowloon Reserves and Club de Recreo match has been scratched as the latter are unable to field a side.

A very good game should be seen on the S.C.A. ground where the Chinese Reserves meet the Carlisle. The sailors should win.

The United meet the Staff on the St. Joseph's ground, and a very keen game should end in favour of the United.

The Club Reserves receive the Indians on the Club ground, and providing that the Club can field eleven men they should win.

The Oileas should have very little trouble in disposing of the Punjab. Of late the former Club have been receiving assistance from some of the warships and they are reminded that by playing men from other ships without sanction they are liable to forfeit the points gained.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

H.M.S. "HAWKINS," 2; H.M.S. "CARLISLE," 0.

The above teams met on the Navy "B" ground, yesterday afternoon, before a large number of Service men. The Carlisle started and went straight for the Hawkins goal, but the latter cleared and attacked in turn the Carlisle goal. Following a foul throw in, Edwards took a place kick and sent well in where Bullard opened the scoring for the Hawkins after five minutes play. The Hawkins again attacked, and the Carlisle's goalkeeper was penalized for carrying. Edwards, taking the kick, lifted the ball over the heads of players, where it landed in the net. It was no goal, as the ball had not touched a second player. From a pass by Williams, Ombiffe centred and Harris, being well placed, put the Hawkins further ahead. At half-time, Hawkins were leading by two clear goals. In the second half, the Hawkins eased up and the Carlisle got dangerous on several occasions, but could not score. There was no further scoring. Mr. Williams was the referee.

THE CLUB v. H.M.S. "TAMAR."

The following will represent the Club against the Tamar on the Club ground to-day (kick-off, 4 p.m.):—G. Rodgers, W. Gerrard and M. Tonkin; J. W. R. McPhail, M. S. Ballton and J. Hodger; J. B. Hamilton, H. McTavish, W. Kehr, S. Begg and C. Riss.

CLUB 2nd XI v. INDIAN R.C.

The following will represent the Club and XI against the Indian R.C. on the Club ground to-day at 2.30 p.m.:—G. Groob, J. Ross and D. Logan; A. McDonald, W. Ireland and B. Sorrensen; L. Goldenberg, E. Raiton, J. P. Sherry, L. Jack and A. Ogilvie.

CRICKET.

C.R.C. v. I.R.C.

The above League match is to take place at Causeway Bay to-day, at 2.15 p.m. The following will represent the Indians:—A. H. Ramjahn, A. el Arcall, S. H. Ismail, M. H. Abbas, A. A. Ramjahn, S. D. Ismail, O. Ismail, D. Weerd-pull, S. A. Ismail, D. Ramjahn, and A. Minn. Reserve: N. M. Bur.

H.K.C.C. v. UNIVERSITY.

The following will represent Hongkong v. The University (League) at the Club ground to-day, at 2.15 p.m.:—W. O. D. Turner (capt.), L. J. Davies, G. M. Dorkins, W. H. Drummond, F. H. Farthing, J. C. Fletcher, E. G. N. Grimble, P. J. J. G. G. Lyon-Brown, T. E. Pearce, and E. A. Sawyer.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

\$40,000 FINE.

BIG SEIZURE OF OPIUM.

The seven fishermen remanded last week on a charge of unlawful possession of 1,075 tacks of prepared non-Government opium, and 60 tacks of raw opium, valued at \$30,000 were again before Mr. G. N. Orma yesterday.

Mr. E. J. Grist, who appeared for the defence, asked for leniency, laying stress on the fact that the accused were ignorant people. The first accused, who accepted all responsibility in the matter, was convicted and sentenced to six months' hard labour, a \$40,000 fine or a further six months' hard labour.

The drug was confiscated.

HOTEL MANAGER ASSAULTED.

Benjamin Taylor was yesterday charged before Mr. Lindell, at the Magistrate's, with (1) disorderly conduct in the bar of the King Edward Hotel, and (2) with assaulting Mr. Wiltchell, the manager.

The accused said that as he did not remember anything that happened, he could not put up a defence. He must have been drunk, or he would not have been guilty of the actions alleged against him.

Mr. Wiltchell said that when the bar boy refused to serve the accused and a friend with more whisky, they attempted to climb over the counter to get at the bottles. While witness was attempting to pacify the accused's friend, the accused came up behind him and struck him a heavy blow on the face. Witness had to arm himself with a club to keep the accused off until the arrival of the police.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$10 on each charge.

FAILING TO FLY THE YELLOW FLAG.

At the Marine Court yesterday, Dr. F. T. Key, Port Medical Officer, charged F. Koshi, master of the s.s. *Nichiren Maru*, before Commander C. W. Beck, with R.N. (Marine Magistrate) with having unlawfully failed to fly the yellow (Q) flag on the ship. The quarantine regulations, said, Dr. Key, were applicable to all vessels arriving from an infected port. The defendant's ship had arrived from Keelung, which port was at present declared infected. The defendant said he did not know that the regulations applied to Keelung, this being the first trip his vessel had made from that port. After explaining the procedure to the defendant, the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$25.

THE BO'SUN'S FAILING.

"DRUNK IN EVERY PORT."

"A very good man at sea, but drunk in every port," was the description given of B. W. Jones, boatswain of the s.s. *Agamemnon*, at the Marine Court, yesterday, when he was charged with having unlawfully disobeyed the order of the first mate between January 17th and 21st (both days inclusive) at Shanghai.

The accused said he had been on a "mystery" ship throughout the war. The experiences he had gone through had affected his nerves, with the result that a little drop of spirit made him drunk.

The Magistrate told the accused that he should not take that "little drop" at all. It was a serious thing for a man in his position, on whom the Chief Officer depended. A fine of 25 or 14 days' hard labour.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

H.M.S. "TAMAR" v. H.M.S. "HAWKINS."

A League match between H.M.S. Tamar and H.M.S. Hawkins, at the Tachang range, on Friday, resulted in a win for H.M.S. Hawkins by 17 points. The scores were as follows:—

H.M.S. "HAWKINS."

Mr. Chapman 36 41 29 106
Miller 40 33 22 104
Charlesworth 42 40 22 104
Horton 31 37 33 101
Daves 37 34 30 101
Basschamp 49 30 30 100
Trowbridge 33 37 29 98
Moss 38 33 23 97
Total 801

H.M.S. "TAMAR."

Mr. Snell 39 39 41 119
Clemow 40 41 27 108
Brazendale 32 46 29 107
Ravenscroft 38 25 33 104
Allen 35 26 31 102
Solby 37 34 23 93
Botting 35 25 13 73
Way 32 29 11 72
Total 784

BILLIARDS.

In the Palace Hotel tournament, last night, B. Thomas (-10), beat A. T. Thuan (-150) by 5 points, and F. M. Ribard (-200) beat A. Rowe (-100) by 16 points.

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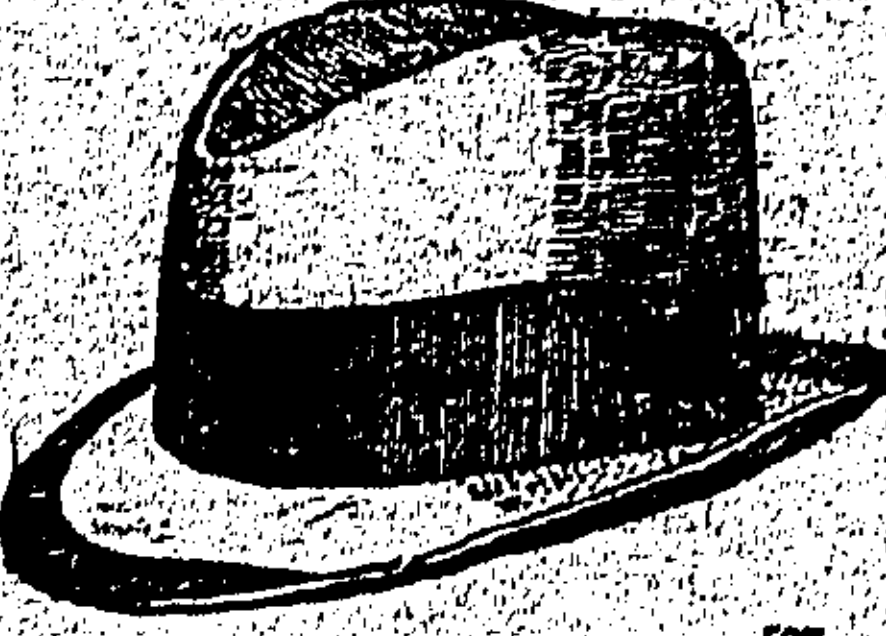
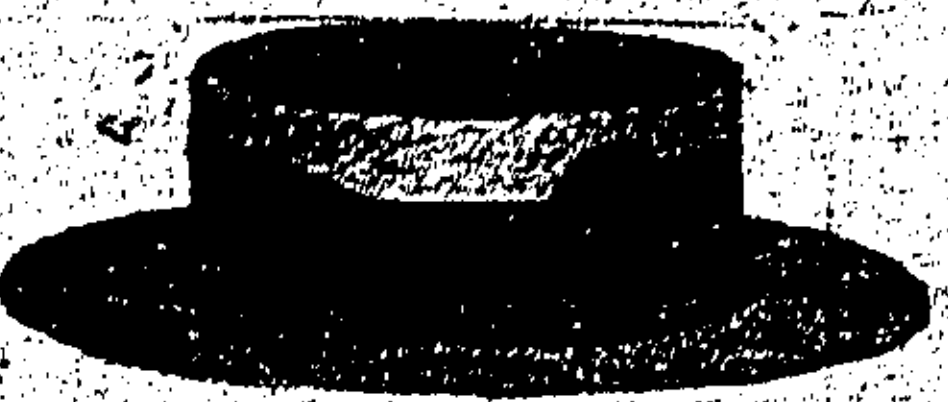
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POPULAR VELOURS

IN ALL THE

NEWEST MATERIALS.



197

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

PLEASE note we have REMOVED our Office to Mercantile Bank Building, No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 3rd Floor, MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD., Hongkong, January 28th, 1921. [330]

TO LET

FULLY FURNISHED FLAT (4 Rooms) at top of Prince's Buildings, from 1st April to 31st October.
Apply—
GILMAN & CO., LTD. [331]

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has kindly consented to open the new Cathedral Hall, on MONDAY, JANUARY 31st, at 3.15 p.m., and at 5.30 p.m., the ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders and Subscribers will be held. All Members of the congregation, whether Shareholders or not, are cordially invited to attend both in a.m. and p.m.
Hongkong, January 28th, 1921. [332]

PROF. SKLAHE'S SKIS FAREWELL RECITAL

A FAREWELL PIANO RECITAL by special request, will be given by Prof. Sklaher on MONDAY, at the 31st inst., in the St. Andrew's Hall, at 5.30 p.m. A very popular programme will be given as follows:—
I.—Weber
(a) Invitation to dance
(b) Song
(c) Springing Wheel
(d) Hunting Song
(e) Polonaise, Op. 10, No. 1
(f) Nocturne
(g) Mazurka
(h) Military March
(i) Barcarolle
(j) Valse Caprice
(k) Prelude
(l) Campanella. [333]

PUBLIC AUCTION

S.S. "SAI CHOU"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Steamship "SAI CHOU" in her present condition as she lies off Sham-shu in the Harbour of Hongkong will be sold by Order of the Court—
by
PUBLIC AUCTION
on
TUESDAY the 22nd day of February, 1921, at 3 o'clock p.m.
by
MESSRS. LAMBERT BROS.
Auctioneers
at their Auction Rooms in Duddell Street.
The Ship is a Chinese Ship registered in Canton and her dimensions are approximately as follows:—
Length 91.6 Feet.
Breadth 33 "
Depth 19.6 "
Gross Tonnage 1,186 Tons.
Registered Tonnage 745 Tons.
For Further Particulars and conditions of Sale apply to
F. E. NASH, Esq.,
Solicitor,
8, Queen's Road Central,
or to
MESSRS. LAMBERT BROS.,
Duddell Street,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, January 28th, 1921. [336]

STEAMERS FOR SALE

Under instructions received from THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, LONDON

Offers are invited for the purchase of the following Ex-Enemy Steamers:—
Name of Steamer Gross Tonnage Net Tonnage Built.
Chou Fa 1646 1075 1888
Moulin 1790 1100 1904
Wong Koi 1777 1115 1896

TERMS of Sale and full particulars may be ascertained on application to, and permits for inspection will be issued by Messrs. BROWN & CO., Singapore; Messrs. BROWN Bros. & Co., Ltd., Hongkong; Messrs. BROWN & CO., Ltd., Hongkong; and the undersigned.
Said Steamers should be lodged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Calcutta. Offers must be in sterling and a deposit equal to Five per cent. of the amount tendered must be made with the Company's Agents at the Port of Call.

Tenders will be opened at Calcutta on Tuesday, the 29th March, 1921, and must be valid for 14 days after that date.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road,
CALCUTTA. [334]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Motorship

"GLENAMOI" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Goods by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 4th Feb. at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Godard & Douglas, on 4th Feb. at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, January 28th, 1921. [335]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MADAME LOTTIE GORDON'S CHARITY CONCERT

THE full FINANCIAL Report will appear in MONDAY'S issue. [337]

NOTICE

FIRMS which have commenced business in Hongkong during 1920 are invited to send a notification to the office of this newspaper before the end of the month for gratuitous inclusion in the forthcoming 19th Annual Issue of THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE OF CHINA, JAPAN, Etc.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the Hongkong Daily Press, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future, if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

IMPORT-EXPORT

GENTLEMAN, with large experience in the Import and Export Trade in South China and capable of taking charge of departments, is open for immediate engagement. For further particulars, please communicate with—
Box 397, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [328]

NOTICE

THE SHARE-HOLDERS of the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE are herewith informed that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Frs. 20 per Share will be paid from FEBRUARY 1st, 1921, on presentation of their certificates at the Head Office, in Paris, and at any of its Agencies.
Hongkong, January 28th, 1921. [376]

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE

INSURANCE CO., LTD.

St. George's Building,
Chater Road,
Hongkong.
Telephones No. 210. Telegraphic address: Globe Hongkong.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as from the 1st day of February next, Mr. WILLIAM ERIC HALE will take charge of the Company's business in Hongkong as Acting Local Manager.
Hongkong, January 22nd, 1921. [389]

WAR MEMORIAL

SUBSCRIPTION LIST

FOR the erection by Public Subscription, of a building to be run on Y.M.C.A. lines, to be called the WAR MEMORIAL INSTITUTE and to be managed for the joint use of the Navy, the Army and Civilian by a Joint Board of Directors. A portion of the sum raised will be devoted to the erection of a Permanent Stone Memorial which will be put in hand at an early date.

Lists may be found at:—
Messrs. Lane & Crawford,
Killy & Walsh,
Montrie,
Wm. Powell Ltd.,
The Hongkong Club,
Hongkong Cricket Club,
Club Lusitano,
Engineers Institute,
Victoria Recreation Club,
Kowloon Cricket Club,
Kowloon Bowling Club,
Peak Club,
Club de Recreation,
Onaigowong Club.
M. J. BREEN,
Hon. Secretary,
War Memorial Committee.
Hongkong, December 15th, 1920. [129]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

RACE WEEK.

DINNER DANCES will be held on the following dates:—
WEDNESDAY, 3rd FEBRUARY, 1921.
SATURDAY, 27th FEBRUARY, 1921.

DERBY DAY

THURSDAY, 24th FEBRUARY, 1921.

FANCY DRESS BALL AND SUPPER (Fancy Dress optional).

TICKETS \$5.—PER HEAD INCLUDING SUPPER AND REFRESHMENTS.

(In view of the fact that the accommodation will be limited, and in order to avoid overcrowding, intending patrons are advised to book early.) [324]

THE UNITED MOTOR

CO., LTD.

33 and 35 Des Voeux Road,
Operating
EXILE GARAGE Phone 1036

Cars for Hire and Accessories for Sale.

HONGKONG MOTOR CO.
141, Praya East, Wanchai.

Workshop and cars garaged at reasonable rates.

Sole Agents for
FIRESTONE TYRES

31 & 33 Firestone fabric tyres \$50 each.
Batteries charged at \$1.50 each.
We can give you a service second to none. [171]

INTIMATIONS

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, at FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, 1921, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1920.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, January 28th to FRIDAY, February 4th, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary to the
KOWLOON LAND INVESTMENT & DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.

General Agents for
THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.
Hongkong, January 19th, 1921. [263]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Manning, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1921, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from January 25th to February 7th, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 18th, 1921.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

THE Directors of the above Company have declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND on Deferred Shares for the year 1920, at the rate of 6% per Share.

Dividends for Shareholders on the Colonial Register are free of Income Tax and will be paid at the rate of 3/10 per dollar.

Dividend Warrants will be obtainable on and after SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6th, 1921, at the Company's Office.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from February 18th to February 28th, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers
Hongkong, January 28th, 1921. [315]

PUBLIC AUCTION

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 31st day of JANUARY, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Ma Tau Kok, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT

| No. of Lot | Boundary Measurements | Area in Acres | Area in Sq. Yds. | Annual Rental | Upset Price |
|------------|---|---------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| | | Acres | Sq. Yds. | £ | \$ |
| 1 | Lot 1, Ma Tau Kok, in the Colony of Hongkong, being a portion of the land comprised in the Ma Tau Kok Estate, and being the land shown as Lot 1 on the plan of the Ma Tau Kok Estate, deposited in the Office of the Surveyor of the Colony of Hongkong, and being the land shown as Lot 1 on the plan of the Ma Tau Kok Estate, deposited in the Office of the Surveyor of the Colony of Hongkong. | 200 | 100 | 300 | 300 |

PUBLIC AUCTION

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS

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PUBLISHED TO-DAY

HONGKONG WEEKLY

PRESS.

CONTAINING A L THE WEEKS

LOCAL NEWS

The Paper to read Here.

INTIMATIONS

WATSON'S

FINE OLD

BROWN

BRANDY

Unsurpassed as a Liqueur—

delightful to the palate, mellow,

and of Fine Aroma.

As a beverage, most health-

ful and agreeable; an aid to

digestion.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Phone 616.

[11]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. C. Burnett desire to return thanks for the many expressions of sympathy received in their recent bereavement; also for the floral tributes.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10, Des Voeux Rd. C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JANUARY 29TH, 1921.

IS THE SUBMARINE DOOMED?

WHILE we are hearing so much about the controversy in Naval circles as to whether the capital ship has not been rendered "obsolete" by the development of the submarine, it is somewhat startling to be confronted in a recent London paper with a headline in bold type proclaiming "The Coming Doom of the Submarine" as the outstanding lesson of the Naval war. It is Mr. ARCHIBALD HURD, a well-known writer on naval and mercantile shipping affairs, who tells us that if we take full advantage of the recent developments in scientific research and experiments the submarine will have few terrors for us in the next war; if there is to be a next war; for, so far as can be seen at present, its eventual doom is assured. On the other hand, Mr. DANIELS, Secretary for the Navy of the United States, was recently telling Congress that the submarine has come to stay, unless outlawed by international agreements; and a cable to-day tells us that America, following the lead of the British Admiralty, is having the relative values of capital ships, aircraft and submarines, considered by a committee of experts before the further building of capital ships is authorised.

Interesting statements have recently been made in defence of the big ship. It has been frequently said, or inferred, for instance, that the enemy's submarine campaign against the Grand Fleet, failed because the Fleet remained in protected harbours, but the information which has been published since the war includes charts of the movements of the Grand Fleet resembling "nothing so much as a picture of the work of a very industrious spider." The mileage covered was enormous. The figures for the Iron Duke, Lord Jellicoe's Fleet flagship, during the time he was Commander-in-Chief—that is from August

1st, 1914 to the close of 1916—covered 44,880 miles, or a distance almost equivalent to twice the circumference of the globe. Yet not a single one of the Grand Fleet's capital ships was sunk by a submarine during the whole period of four and a half years. It has also been pointed out that the Germans came to attach so little value to submarines in their legitimate sphere that when they met the Grand Fleet off Jutland, Admiral SCHEER's force was not accompanied by any submarines, and from this has been deduced the conclusion that it was evident by that date that the submarines offered little menace to the well-handled battleship or battle-cruiser. Mr. HURD alludes in this connection also, to the enemy's superiority of destroyers, also armed with the torpedo, and he writes: As Admiral SCHEER has stated, 107 torpedoes were fired from these vessels during the battle under advantageous circumstances. How many hit? One; and that vessel was the *Marborough*, a battle line seven and a half miles long. She got back safely to port. So much for the value of the torpedo, whether carried by submarine or destroyer." Admiral Sir DOVSTON STURDEE, the victor in the Falklands battle, recently mentioned in a public speech that during three years with the Grand Fleet he never remembered an occasion when the Grand Fleet was afraid to go to sea because of submarines. It always went to sea when it wanted, and took the necessary precautions.

Admiral Sir PENEY SCOTT, the leading advocate for scrapping the battleships, takes his stand on the contention that constructional defence and destructive effort do not march *pari passu* in their potentiality, but that the latter outstrips the former. Rear-Admiral S. H. HALL, who was in charge of the submarine branch from 1915 to the end of the war, has expressed in the columns of *The Times* his belief that we escaped defeat only because Germany made a wrong use of her submarines. Had she employed her underwater torpedo vessels against the Grand Fleet, and built "a proper fleet" of submarine cruisers for the commerce-destriving campaign, she would, he thinks, have won the war. Yet we find Admiral STURDEE saying that there is not a British Admiral or Officer known to him, who served afloat in the war who would say that we could do away with the battleship. It would be very cheap, he said, to do away with surface ships, but it would be a most deadly thing for the Empire. "We had to consider the enormous trade that was coming to England. Every week during the war 3,000 vessels arrived in England with food, raw materials, and troops, and yet there were those who wanted the men-of-war to be submerged, while merchantmen would be on the surface liable to be attacked. The submarine was a very good offensive weapon, when the torpedo hit, but it was practically no use for defence. If we were to start over again with a submarine fleet we would eventually find ourselves back at the surface fleet. We could not do away with the surface vessel." But this seems travelling rather wide of the question. It was not the battleship that protected commerce during the war so much as the destroyer and the light cruiser, and nobody seriously suggests that these should be scrapped yet. The conclusion of the whole matter seems to be that so long as one nation builds the capital ship as well as the submarine, so must others do so, and in this connection we cannot disregard the moral to be drawn from the Falkland fight in which we sank the German squadron and maintained our command of the sea.

Women are to be employed as conductors and ticket sellers on the Canton-Samshui railway.
A passenger was killed and several injured by a collision on the Kwangtung Section of the Canton-Hankow Railway on the 26th inst.

We are asked to announce that there will be no performance of "The Mollusc" at the Helena May Institute on Monday, January 31st.—ADVT.

At the Unveiling of the War Memorial at St. John's Cathedral to-morrow, Sunday, at 10.30 a.m., a collection will be made for Queen Mary's Home for Disabled Men.

The Ministry of Finance of the Military Government (says the *Canton Times*) has called upon the Sincere Company to account for the \$300,000 it has deposited with the concern. The Sincere Company is proving to the Ministry with documentary evidence that the \$300,000 had been drawn by the Dr. Chen Chia-tao, Minister of Finance of the Military Government between March and October.

The late Rev. E. J. Hardy, author of "How to be Happy though Married," and other works, and for some time Army Chaplain at Hongkong, left property of the gross value of \$7,349.

M. Podolsky and Mlle. Mirova are giving concerts at Macao to-day and to-morrow and on Wednesday next at Canton. They announce another concert in Hongkong on February 7th in the Theatre Royal.

The ex-enemy steamers *Chow-Fa*, *Mau-Na* and *Wong Koi* are for sale by tender. Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., acting on instructions from the Ministry of Shipping, make an announcement on the subject in our advertisement columns to-day.

It is understood, says the *Canton Times*, that some \$2,600,000 will be available to the Military Government, as a result of the dissolution of the injunction by the Shanghai Mixed Court restraining Dr. Wu Ting-fang from using the funds to his credit in the Shanghai banks on account of the Customs surplus.

A semi-official company with a capitalization of Y.30,000,000, of which the Government will own half, will be formed for the exploitation of the mineral riches of Saghalien, according to a bill which the Tokyo *Asahi* says has been prepared by the Bureau of Colonies and will be introduced during the present session of the Japanese Diet.

CHINESE MINISTER IN LONDON.
London, January 28th.
Dr. Wellington Koo has arrived in London.

AMERICAN-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.
WASHINGTON, January 28th.
Mr. Colby has assured Senator Phelan that the State Department will not approve the Shidehara-Morris agreement until the Senate and others interested had an opportunity to advance argument against it.

GERMAN TEACHERS FOR DUTCH EAST INDIES.
LONDON, January 28th.
The *Morning Post's* Amsterdam correspondent says the news that the Dutch Government contemplates sending 200 German teachers to the Dutch East Indies has produced uneasiness and the Government is severely criticised in the Press owing to the fears of German influence.

Writing in the *Telegraph*, Dr. Devrieffeld remarks that 200 German teachers would mean after twenty years 400 German men, and therefore, as many propaganda of Pan-German thought in the Dutch Colonies. He declares that Germany's desire for colonies is as keen as ever.

A member in the Second Chamber requested an explanation of the Government's motives in sending German teachers.

NAVAL NOTES.
Commander Charles S. Benning, D.S.O., has been appointed to the command of the *Titanica*, depot ship for submarines at Hongkong. Commander Benning, who was recently in command of the *Vulcan*, depot torpedo ship, in home waters, specialised in submarine work long before the war, and was in command of the *E.T.* when the war of 1914-18 opened. He saw much under-water service, and won the D.S.O. for repeated acts of good service in Heligoland Bight when his submarine formed part of Commodore Ross Keyes' famous patrol force, which held the narrow seas (mentioned in despatches, D.S.O., 1914 Star, British War Medal).

Lieutenant W. S. L. Gilchrist has been posted to the *Tamar* at Hongkong. Lieutenant Gilchrist entered the Royal Navy ten years ago, saw a good deal of service in the war, and was promoted to his present rank in the August of last year. Before being appointed to the *Tamar* he was doing duty with the Royal Naval Barracks, Chatham.

The command of the river gunboat *Widgeon*, China Station, is about to change hands, Commander Geoffrey Corlett having been selected to succeed Commander Edward G. de S. Jukes-Hughes next month. The new skipper of the *Widgeon* has served afloat for twenty-three years, was promoted Lieutenant in 1903, and commander in June, 1916. He was in command of the destroyer *Zined* at the opening of the war, and subsequently saw much hotly work in the North Sea and elsewhere.

Captain E. R. G. Evans resumed full pay service on 16th inst., and will take passage to the Far East to succeed Capt. John W. Carrington, in the command of the light cruiser *Orford*, serving on the China Station.

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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH BUTLER'S AGENCY.]

FAMOUS AIRSHIP DAMAGED
DESTROYERS SENT TO ASSIST IT.

LONDON, January 28th.

Bad landing at midnight damaged the engines and propellers of the famous airship "R 34" which was blown out by a strong wind to the North Sea, a hundred miles east-north-east of Spurn Point. Two destroyers were despatched to assist it. At mid-day a wireless message from the destroyers reports that the airship is now returning to the base at slow speed. There were no casualties. The airship has reached the coast of Lincolnshire.

DYE EXPORTS.

RESTRICTIONS TO BE REMOVED.

LONDON, January 28th.

It is officially announced that the restrictions on the export of dyes are being removed on February 1st.

THE O'CALLAGHAN CASE.
STOWAWAY'S SECRET
DEPARTURE.

New York, January 28th.

It is rumoured that Mr. O'Callaghan has left secretly for Ireland.

ADMIRALTY CHANGE.

MR. WALTER LONG'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, January 28th.

The Times says that Lord Lee will succeed Mr. Walter Long at the Admiralty.

M. CLEMENCEAU.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, January 28th.

M. Clemenceau has arrived here. He is staying at Government House.

BOMBAY MILL HANDS ON
STRIKE AGAIN.

BOMBAY, January 28th.

The hands at the Kishinor Mill have again come out on strike.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAY STRIKE

CALCUTTA, January 28th.

As they did not receive a reply to their petition for a redress of their grievances, including a demand for increase of wages, the tramwaymen have struck. No cars are running.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

SENATOR HARDING'S VIEWS OF
ITS TRUE FUNCTION.

New York, January 28th.

Senator Harding, in a letter to the Service organ *Our Navy*, says that the Navy is the Great Wall of America. The Navy that is almost good enough will be finally more costly to the safety of the United States than no Navy at all. America did not want a Navy for conquest. "We would all like," says the President-elect, "reduced armaments, but as long as there is need for national defence we must maintain a Navy."

EARLIER CABLES.

BIG SHIP CONTROVERSY.

ECHO IN UNITED STATES.

LONDON, January 27th.

The controversy in the British Press regarding the disputed utility of capital ships has caused a repercussion in the United States, the Secretary of Navy, Mr. Daniels, having instructed the drawing up of an expert report upon the comparative values of capital ships, aircraft and submarines. The New York papers are of opinion that the report should be considered before Congress authorizes further building of capital ships.

MR. DE VALERA IN FRANCE
INTERVIEWED BY PARIS PAPER.

PARIS, January 27th.

Mr. De Valera is in France, according to *L'Ouvrier*, which publishes an interview with the Sinn Féin leader, when the interviewer addressed throughout as "Monsieur le Président." Mr. De Valera is represented as saying that he returned because he is awaiting a real definite peace, but he distinguished Mr. Lloyd George's peace offers. He said Dominion status was impossible in Ireland, as there was no comparison between the historic relationship of England and Ireland, and the relations of England with the Dominions.

DIRECT ACTION?

BRITISH LABOURITES POSTPONE
DIVISION.

LONDON, January 27th.

The National Labour Conference to-day postponed until February 23rd its decision to take direct action if the Government does not accept its unemployment proposals.

LATEST CABLES.

REPARATIONS PROBLEM.
CRITICISM OF FRENCH PROPOSALS.

LONDON, January 28th.

The optimism regarding the outcome of the Paris Conference is waning. Considerable surprise is expressed in London regarding the new French proposals. It is pointed out that whereas, on the most optimistic estimate, German exports amount to seventeen milliard gold marks annually, M. Doumer's suggestion would involve payment of forty-two annuities of twelve milliards. The basis on which the committee of experts will proceed will be Belgium's compromise proposals, namely, to fix the amount of annuities, which may be increased according to Germany's capacity, without determining the number of annuities.

EARLIER CABLES.

INDIVIDUAL CONFERENCES.

PARIS, January 27th.

The Allied Ministers spent the day in individual conferences with a view to evolving a practical satisfactory scheme in regard to the reparations problem.

BRITISH AND FRENCH POINTS OF
VIEWS.

PARIS, January 27th.

The afternoon's sitting of the conference produced speeches from Mr. Lloyd George and M. Briand presenting the respective British and French views of the reparations question.

Mr. Lloyd George dwelt on Great Britain's equal desire with the other Allies to make Germany pay to the uttermost farthing, but pointed out the uselessness of expecting more than the circumstances would enable Germany to pay.

M. Briand disagreed with the suggestion of a Boulogne Conference until they had reached a definite agreement in regard to the extent and manner of Germany's capacity to pay. The French desired the Reparations Commission to fix the total amount of the Allies' claim, even if it produced an apparently extravagant total. France could always make sacrifices.

Mr. Lloyd George said the Allies meant to stand together until reparation had been made. He referred to the varying claims of Great Britain and France to consideration—the former through bearing the greatest financial burden during the war, and the latter owing to the losses of the war which it was absolutely admitted she had first claim on German payments. The British Premier showed how Germany could pay easily enough within her own borders, but she could not export foreign. If the Allies seized her railways and doubled the charges, they would be paid in paper marks, which were useless outside the frontier. Germany could only pay by exports. If imports were restricted too much she would be unable to find the necessary raw materials. He insisted that there was a margin between which Germany was unable to pay. He was willing that the agreement reached by the Boulogne, Spa and Brussels experts be replaced by new proposals, but he strongly deprecated an adjournment, because the Allies and the world urgently wanted a definite statement. A speedy settlement was more important than an ideal one. He regarded M. Doumer's scheme as morally justifiable but impracticable. The Allies must agree on Germany's capacity and use all their authority to try and compel Germany to pay herself into a position to pay. She was not doing so. Her revenues did not approximate her expenditure. She was not imposing taxation to anything like the same extent as the Allies, and the latter must see that Germany at least did so.

M. Briand, following, said French public opinion could not accept an *a priori* argument that the Treaty was impossible of fulfilment. Experts said the present was an unfortunate moment to fix the maximum reparation amount, but French opinion accepted that solution but was not prepared to abate expectations to the limits of the Boulogne agreement without further proof of facts. France favoured annuities for three or four years but increased. France should share the results within twenty limits. He pointed out the difference between sixty-five billion francs receivable by France under the Boulogne agreement and twenty-five billion of foreign debt which would not suffice to repair the devastated regions. Experts could estimate Germany's present capacity but not her future capacity. He urged fixing the annuities now and a reconsideration of the total liabilities. At a later conference, to-day, the Belgian representatives sought to find an Anglo-French compromise, but doubt is expressed if an agreement will be reached by the week-end. Otherwise it is expected that a further conference of experts will be held at Brussels and a definite decision given on their report by the Allied Conference to take place in London in February.

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS.

PARIS, January 27th.

After a long afternoon sitting of the Conference, it was decided to appoint a committee of experts to investigate certain aspects of the reparations question before the subject is finally dealt with. The committee is to report tomorrow. Mr. Kogonori, Japan's representative in the committee.

BANK-RATE.

NO CHANGE.

LONDON, January 27th.

The expectation of a reduction in the Bank-rate have not been realised, no change having occurred.

LATEST CABLES.

FORTUNE FOR MR. WINSTON
CHURCHILL.

LONDON, January 28th.

The *Daily Mail* says that Mr. Winston Churchill inherits a fortune from Lord Vane-Tempest involving a large estate in Ireland from which the annual income is some thousands. The opinion is expressed that this may influence Mr. Winston Churchill's future career.

EARLIER CABLES.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

NO CHANGE AT WAR OFFICE YET.

LONDON, January 27th.

Reuter learns that Lord Milner will continue at the Colonial Office till the end of the second week in February. Meanwhile Mr. Churchill remains at the War Office, to which no appointment is likely to be made till Mr. Lloyd George returns from Paris. The suggestion in a morning paper that Col. Amery is not desirous of serving under Mr. Churchill as the Colonial Office is discredited in well-informed quarters.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR
CONVENTION.PROGRESS IN VARIOUS
COUNTRIES.

LONDON, January 27th.

The twelve months in which the Government were required to carry out the obligations under the Washington Labour Conference expired to-day.

The International Labour Office issues an account of the state of legislation in regard to the same in the various countries. This shows that Canada has referred the Convention's recommendations to the provincial authorities, and the Federal Parliament is considering the matter next Session.

In France a Bill regarding the employment of women before and after childbirth has been passed by the Chamber of Deputies. The remaining conventions are being examined by the Deputies on the Labour Commission.

In Germany the Federal Cabinet is examining legislative measures on this subject.

In Great Britain, a Bill has been passed in regard to juvenile employment and women's night-work. The Government intends to legislate for an eight-hour day.

In India, the convention's recommendations have been examined by the Government, and proposals will shortly be submitted to the Legislative Council.

In Japan, Bills have been prepared, and it is expected that all the conventions will be ratified within the next session.

In South Africa the principle of hours laid down by the Convention has been accepted by the Government and a Bill prepared. Australia is not mentioned.

SOVIET AUTOCRACY.

M. KRASSIN ADMITS CHARGES.

LONDON, January 27th.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, on behalf of the Labour Party, wrote to M. Krassin on November 19th, specifying a series of severe disciplinary measures by the Soviet authorities against persons who gave the British Labour Delegation information during the Delegation's visit to Russia. Mr. Henderson invited the observations of the Soviet Government on the subject.

M. Krassin replied on December 28th admitting Mr. Henderson's charges, but denying that the treatment was associated with the British Delegation's visit. He pointed out that the Soviet had never disguised its so-called unconstitutional methods in its struggle against a counter-revolution but the Soviet refused absolutely to entertain any attempt to exercise influence on its internal policy or to give any undertaking as a condition of foreign support.

NEAR EAST CONFERENCE.

GREECE AND TURKEY TO BE
REPRESENTED.

ATHENS, January 27th.

M. Rhalys will represent Greece at the conference. The invitation has created a favourable impression here and at Constantinople.

TURKEY TO ATTEND.

LONDON, January 27th.

Reuter understands that Turkey has signified willingness to attend the Near East Conference in London mentioned in the message of the 24th inst.

EX-KAISER AS WITNESS.

IN A LIBEL ACTION.

AMSTERDAM, January 27th.

The *Rotterdamche Nieuwsblad* is summoning the ex-Kaiser to be a witness in a libel action brought against the paper by a German resident named Reibermann who is alleged to have used a violent language in the *Rotterdamche Nieuwsblad* and the *Second at the Chateau d'Or* and offering for sale pictures and furniture belonging to the ex-Kaiser.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

NEW BOND ISSUE.

New York, January 28th.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has issued 64 per cent bonds to the amount of \$50,000,000 at 82½ maturing in fifteen years. The issue has been underwritten by the Kuhn-Loeb and associate companies.

KEY INDUSTRIES.

SHIPPING PENALISED.

LORD INCHCAPE'S CRITICISM.

In his speech to the shareholders at the annual general meeting of the P. & O. Company on December 8th, Lord Inchcape, commenting upon what he described as the fallacy of setting up "key" industries, said he could not understand why shipping, so far from being regarded as a key industry, was especially penalised under the excess profits duty, nor why the manufacture of magnetos should be regarded as a key industry, and agriculture, the only indispensable industry, should not. The truth of the matter lay in the paradox that it was just as accurate to say there are no key industries as to say that every industry is a key industry. The logical outcome of the agitation over key industries was, he said, that Great Britain should only manufacture goods of the raw materials and ingredients of which are to be found within the British Isles, for, at any rate, within the British Empire, for to that fantastic conclusion the key industry argument inevitably led. The only real service which the Government could render would be to leave the weather-beaten strength of British trade to fight its own battles in its own way.

National prosperity was impossible when exposed to such recurrent menaces to basic industries. If this country was not to become a second Holland we must have industrial peace. The British workman was more advantageously placed than any other body of workmen on earth, but his benefits would be worth nothing if he did not pull his weight and restrain the wild men who were striving to wreck him. With the unions restricting output to the level of the least efficient worker, and controlled by advocates of continuous war between employer and employed, the industrial outlook was as grave as it could be. Industrial peace was becoming for us a question of national ruin or national salvation. Without harder work and a durable concord between Labour and Capital they would never be able to break the hopeless chase of wages after prices, which made it impossible for our workers to buy our goods. A year of stabilised wages would recover in trade all that we yielded up during the war. Without that trade the days of our commercial and financial supremacy were numbered.

COMMERCIAL LIBERTY NEEDED.

He was, he continued, an unrepentant Free Trader, and he was convinced that the country's need was, more than ever, commercial liberty, without the obstruction of tariffs or bureaucratic meddling. Economic laws must assert themselves. Foreign nations might be able to supply us more cheaply than we could supply ourselves. France might, and Germany, with the low mark value, would certainly be a competitor. Protection as a remedy would be worse than the disease. We had to get back to sound economics and to our gold standard if these islands were to maintain their position in the world. The Government could greatly help the nation to get once more on the straight and narrow path of sound economics by refusing to have anything to do with Protection, by freeing industry from control, and by abolishing the excess profits tax—which was exhausting all reserves and preventing fresh development—and by balancing its expenditure and income.

Before the war 40 per cent of our exports went to Europe, and neither we nor any of the Allies, nor any of the States that our joint victory had brought into precarious existence, would be prosperous and stable until the economic recovery was general and included both the vanquished and the victors. One and all would revive from the war in proportion as Germany and Austria and Russia and Hungary revived. One reason for the depression of British industry was the absence of Continental demand. It was something to the good that we were at last making a beginning towards the resumption of trade with Russia, but much more would have to be done if Europe was to find its feet. For five years Europe produced merely to destroy. As a consequence, Europe and the world were poorer. The wealth destroyed was now represented by paper obligations from the various Governments, which meant from the people themselves. Interest on this debt could only be paid by taxation, and taxation could only be paid by producing more, failing which there must ensue bankruptcy, partly or wholly, repudiation.

THE UNEMPLOYED IMPASSE.

We had, he continued, got into a position where higher wages and shorter hours, were everywhere demanded, yet unemployment was increasing and the Government were starting relief works at the expense of the taxpayer. Men who were not allowed by the unions to take employment at a world economic wage the Government proposed to support out of the Consolidated Fund. The whole system was wrong and was bound to end in disaster. Nothing which those who had charge of great undertakings could do would achieve success if cardinal principles were disregarded, and their financial industrial, and labour difficulties would be surmounted only if they secured a safe and prudent course.

Alluding to his purchase and resale of the Government standard ships, Lord Inchcape said he had been taken by the Government to dispose also of the ex-German steamers, and had considered it his duty to do so in order to relieve the Government of the possible necessity of running them themselves. He had sold twenty-three of the ex-enemy vessels and hoped soon to dispose of the balance. While many of the more recently built cargo vessels were excellent in every way, the German passenger ships were far below the British standard. His experience had led him to the conclusion that the shipbuilders of this country had nothing to learn from Germany in ship construction.

REDUCED SHIPPING

FREIGHTS.

VIEWS IN JAPAN.

Referring to the intimation from the headquarters of the Oriental Freight Conference in London lowering the freight rates from Japan to Europe by 25 per cent, the *Japan Advertiser* says:—

At present the rate on general cargo is 100 shillings, so that it will be lowered to 75 shillings. Owing to the great fall in the exchange value of the pound sterling, the new rate works out at only about 130. This is only a little higher than the rate charged before the war, which was 125. It is believed that the reduction is not pleasing to the Japanese companies. In the present condition of the financial situation they do not expect any increase in shipments, even if the freight rates are greatly lowered. In their view the present decision will only make their position more difficult. They point, however, that the British shipping companies stand in a different position, and that the cutting of rates will give Great Britain the advantage of reduced import prices. But the Osaka Shosen Kaisha will ensure the steep freight tariff, beginning with the *Himalaya* sailing from Yokohama on January 20th, and similar steps will also be taken by the other companies concerned.

OTHER CURTAILMENTS.—The reduction of freight rates from Japan to Europe comes after curtailments on several other lines. From January 10th the rate on beans from Shanghai to Europe has been lowered from 165 to 80 shillings and that on sesame from 90 to 100 shillings. In accordance with a decision reached toward the end of last year, the Batavia Freight Conference has also reduced the rate on Java sugar to only 32 guilders from this month, a reduction of 25 guilders compared with 57 guilders quoted at the end of last year. Some time ago the Pacific Freight Conference lowered the rates on green peas, seeds, peanuts, rice, oil, and fertilizers from 7 to 66, in view of the fact that companies outside the Conference were undercharging them. The reduction has lately been extended to all other goods, the rates on which have been decreased by between 15 and 25 per cent.

The reduction of conventional freight rates, of course, presupposes the decline on the open freight market which has become weaker, with a falling off in the shipments of Australian wheat, South American grain, Chilean nitrate, and North American coal. There has accordingly been a universal fall in freight rates during the past week. The latest quotations stand at 100 shillings for wheat from Dairen to Europe, 37s. 6d. for cereals from the River Plate to Europe, \$4.50 for coal from Hampton Roads to Rotterdam, and about 80 shillings for nitrate from Chile to England. The depression of the coasting shipping market is even more noticeable. There is scarcely any business, but the nominal quotation for coal from Moji to Yokohama, a standard for freight rates in this country, is ¥1.80, as compared with about ¥2.30 quoted at the end of last year. The rate on beans from Dairen to Yokohama stands at about 15 sen. There has been a further increase in the number of tied-up ships, and their total tonnage is now estimated at about 140,000 tons.

NOMINAL QUOTATIONS ONLY.

With the greater depression of the freight market, a decline of between 10 and 20 sen has occurred on the charter market where the quotations even previously left scarcely any margin for profit. There has been no transaction whatever, and quotations are only nominal. They are ¥3.80 for the round-the-world service, and ¥4.50 for the service east of Alexandria, about ¥3.50 is quoted for a round trip to North America, and about ¥3 for the near-sea service.

A bold attempt to force up freight quotations on a worldwide scale is reported to be contemplated by Mr. Mackay Kaizer, managing director of the Kokusai Kaisha Kaisha and general manager of Messrs. Sunbaki & Co. Kobe. According to the Chugai Shogyo, he has sent a telegraphic representation to the shipping men of London that about 25 per cent of the world's merchant tonnage be tied up so that freight rates can be raised to a reasonable level. This proposal has at the same time been made to the shipping companies of this country, and it is said that the matter is now under consideration by the Japan Shipowners' Union in Kobe which includes among its members all the leading shipping concerns of the country.

WILL THE PRINCE RIDE IN
A RACE?

AUSTRALIAN GIFT AS HIS MOUNT.

The Prince of Wales may carry his own racing colours in the Grand Military Steeplechase at Sandown on March 11th. He is anxious to ride Kinkirk, the gelding which was presented to him during his visit to Australia, and his friends are no less eager to see him compete over the "ficks."

Kinkirk, which is the Prince's first race-horse, is at present in the Pychibilly district, where he is being accustomed to the lands of rough-riders. The horse is still in a highly nervous condition after his long journey, and is hardly fit yet to be ridden by anybody.

Even if the Prince himself is unable to ride the horse at Sandown, it will almost certainly be entered for the meeting. The story of how Kinkirk came into his possession is not without interest. He happened to be staying with Mr. J. M. Niall, his late owner, in New South Wales on the day the gelding won one of Australia's best hurdle races. At his host's advice the Prince backed it, and won easily £50, and Mr. Niall then asked his visitor to accept the horse. It is a sure jumper, and has won a large number of races in Australia.

A racing victory for the Prince of Wales would be immensely popular. He takes something more than an academic interest in the sport, for he is himself a daring horseman. In several informal races during his tour Australian jockeys were asked to find that the Prince had such an excellent seat, and the orthodox crouch of the professional.

"SECRET" GERMAN ARMY.

POLICE DISCOVERIES.

A communique issued by the Berlin Police Prefecture announces the discovery in Berlin, of a secret military organisation. Companies of the "Provisional Volunteer" Regiment Six, which was nominally disbanded, have been kept together in the disguise of various sporting, swimming, dining, and literary clubs and co-ordinated as an "emergency regiment." Proof that this body possessed arms or kept up military training has not been obtained. In the course of domiciliary searches made in connection with the affair the police found the statutes of a branch of the illegal Escherich organisation (Orghesch). The branch was founded on September 6th last and called itself "The Berlin Home League." Among the signatories of the statutes were a number of ex-officers, some of them bearers of very well-known names. They included an officer named Captain Bostelmann. According to the official police version this officer has tried to avoid arrest.

A somewhat different account of the affair is given by the reactionary paper *Tag*. Here it is stated that Bostelmann never made any concealment of his plans, that his club arose out of the feeling of comradeship among the "volunteers," and that the members "repeatedly declared their willingness in case of need to place themselves at the disposal of the Government as a guard." Bostelmann and thirty-one of his friends were arrested on charges of desertion, but after being questioned by the police were all liberated on the same evening. A few hours later Bostelmann was again cited to the Prefecture, but meanwhile, in consequence of "continued molestation and supervision by the police," he had decided, his lawyer intimated, to present himself as soon as a regular warrant was issued against him.

The same paper states that similar measures have been taken against the "Self-Protection Organisations," in Mecklenburg, the "Young German Order," in Hesse, and similar associations in other parts of the country. In the official communique it is stated that "the police are far from attaching to these organisations discovered an exaggerated importance, which might give rise to political anxieties." Their action is based merely on the circumstance that such organisations are, as a matter of fact, illegal, and consequently cannot be tolerated.

"CIVIL GUARD" IN BAVARIA.

Perhaps it is not a mere coincidence that the tripping-up of Bostelmann and his co-generals in Northern Germany should synchronise with decisive measures on the question of the Bavarian Civil Guard (Einwohnerwehr). The Bavarian Minister-President von Kahr has just been in Berlin, where he had the opportunity of stating his case to General Nolte, head of the Inter-Allied Military Mission, and Lord D'Abernon, the British Ambassador. General Malcolm, head of the British Military Mission, and General Bingham, chairman of the Military Disarmaments Commission, have been at Munich during the past few days, presumably in connection with the same matter. Indeed, the Bavarian papers have notated a good deal about General Malcolm's interview with Eberacher, who, besides being the founder of the Orghesch, is also the Landeshauptmann of the Einwohnerwehr, with the Majority Socialist leader, Auer, and with other persons prominent in political life at Munich. They also hint voluminously, if vaguely, that these discussions have revealed a conciliatory feeling on both sides, and that, with some modifications, the Einwohnerwehr may be allowed to continue, at any rate for the present.

This question, which at one time looked like having a disruptive influence in Germany, is rather complex. In essence, it is much more an internal than an external one, since the Einwohnerwehr could be no immediate danger to the Allies or any of Germany's neighbours. Some time ago it became evident that the Central Government here would really welcome general disarmament if it could be carried out without serious friction. The reasons for this attitude are obvious. Whether on the Right or Left, armed organisations threaten the life of the existing Central Government and the unity of the German nation. This could also be said of the Bavarian Einwohnerwehr and the Orghesch, which are definitely monarchist in tone, if not in avowed policy. On the other hand, it was always a difficult problem how the Central Government could coerce Bavaria if that State was defiant, as it seemed to have every determination to be.

As seen from here, Bavaria seems to have less excuse than any other part of Germany for maintaining these irregular military bodies, and the bombastic parades and reviews of the Einwohnerwehr in Munich look very much like dangerous bravado, which might have serious consequences if it were not promptly stopped. On the other hand, it should not be forgotten that, in consequence of one of the grave tactical mistakes of Moscow, Munich was the one town in Germany to have a real and thorough experience of what Bolshevik domination means, and it is only natural if the Bavarians are anxious to have a broad margin of security against a repetition of that ordeal. Nor is it to be wondered at if such a repetition appears more likely to them, than it does to the disinterested spectator, to whom Bavaria now seems the least promising field for Bolshevik ringings in all Central Europe.—*Telegraph*.

THE DENNISTON PLAYERS.

The Dennistown Players presented a sprightly farce at the Theatre Royal last night, entitled, "Up in Mabel's Room." It was another American bedroom play, based on the rather well-worn theme that a woman likes best a man whose past is not all that it should be.

The piece was well dressed and staged and the company carried it through with vigour to the satisfaction of a large audience. To-night the farce, "Please get Married" will be presented.

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| SWATOW & BANGKOK | "HANYANG" | On 30th Jan. 11 A.M. |
| SWATOW & SHANGHAI | "SHUNTIEN" | On 30th Jan. 11 A.M. |
| SWATOW & BANGKOK | "CHENG TU" | On 1st Feb. 11 A.M. |
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| "HAIHONG" | — | Capt. A. E. Stewart | SUNDAY, Feb. 6th at 12 Noon. |

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|------------------|-------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| "DELTA" | 8,000 | 15th Feb. | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| "DUNERA" | 8,400 | 16th Feb. | S'pore, Colombo, & Bombay. |
| "LAHORE" (Cargo) | 8,400 | 27th Feb. | do |
| "KASHGAR" | 9,000 | 4th Mar. | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| "ALIPORE" | 8,400 | 14th Mar. | S'pore, Colombo & Bombay |
| "DILWARA" | 8,400 | 8th Mar. | do |
| "KARMAIA" | 9,000 | 18th Mar. | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| "KASHMIR" | 9,000 | 26th Mar. | do |

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

| | | | |
|----------|-------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| "TAKADA" | 7,000 | 13th Feb. | Calcutta via S'pore & E'pore. |
|----------|-------|-----------|-------------------------------|

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| "KANOWNA" | 7,100 | 16th Feb. | Sandakan, Thursday Island, |
| "ST. ALBANS" | 4,500 | 9th Mar. | Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, |
| "Calle at D'Alto" | | | Sydney & Melbourne. |

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|------------------|-----------------------|
| "JAPAN" | 13,000 | 29th Jan. 9 A.M. | Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe |
| "LAHORE" | 8,500 | 31st Jan. | Shanghai Only. |
| "KANOWNA" | 7,000 | 1st Feb. | Japan direct. |
| "DUNERA" | 8,400 | 1st Feb. Noon | Shanghai. |
| "KASHGAR" | 9,000 | 2nd Feb. | Shanghai & Japan. |

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gordon & Dovers, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"HIMALAYA MARU" — Thursday, 10th Feb.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.
"SEATTLE MARU" — Tuesday, 28th Mar.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"GANGES MARU" — Thursday, 2nd Feb.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.
"UNNAN MARU" — Wednesday, 2nd Feb.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"HAWAII MARU" — Monday, 7th Feb.

"AFRICA MARU" — Monday, 28th Feb.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

"ALASKA MARU" — Middle of February.

NEW ORLEANS LINE
"HAMBURG MARU" — Monday, 7th Feb.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

KUELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.R.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKURA MARU" — Sunday, 30th Jan.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.
"BOSHI MARU" — Thursday, 10th Feb.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building. [30]

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE**HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS**

| Steamer | Arr. Hongkong from Australia | Lv. Hongkong for Australia |
|------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| "CHANGSHA" | 15th Feb. | 16th Feb. |

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A fully-qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For Freight and passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [38]

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA**HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO**

via SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

| STEAMERS | TONS | LEAVE HONGKONG |
|----------------|--------|----------------|
| "SHINYO MARU" | 12,000 | Feb. 7th. |
| "FUEFUKI MARU" | 9,000 | Feb. 24th. |
| "KOROMA MARU" | 10,000 | March 7th. |
| "SHIBUKI MARU" | 10,000 | March 10th. |

* Calling at Dairen instead of Nagasaki.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE**HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO**

via JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALTA,

CHUB, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

| STEAMERS | TONS | LEAVE HONGKONG |
|--------------|--------|----------------|
| "REIYO MARU" | 18,700 | Feb. 15th. |
| "REIYO MARU" | 18,700 | March 15th. |
| "REIYO MARU" | 14,000 | April 9th. |
| "REIYO MARU" | 14,000 | May 15th. |

* Cargo only.

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, MANAGER,
King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.****SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

| DESTINATION | STEAMER & DEPARTURE | SAILING DATES |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | "PORTHOS" — 20,000 | On or about 8th Feb. |
| | "CORDILLERE" — 10,000 | On or about 24th Feb. |
| | "CHILI" — 10,000 | On or about 18th Mar. |

| | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| MARSEILLES via SAIGON, HINGA, POER, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUZ, PORT SAID | "PAUL LECAT" — 20,000 | On or about 31st Jan. |
| | "ARMAND REHIO" — 10,000 | On or about 20th F. |

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

H. RODENFUSER,Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

**TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.**

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

FOR SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, & VANCOUVER

(Calling at Shanghai, Dairen and Japan Ports)

| | | |
|--------------------|---|-------------------|
| "ELDRIDGE" | — | About Feb. 26th. |
| "WHEELAND MONTANA" | — | About March 15th. |
| "CITY OF SPOKANE" | — | About March 21st. |

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Kobe and Yokohama)

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|------------------|
| "ABERCOS" (For Manila) | — | About Jan. 29th. |
| "ABERCOS" (For Portland) | — | About Feb. 7th. |
| "PAWLET" | — | About Mar. 7th. |
| "COAXET" | — | About April 4th. |

* Bills of Lading issued to Overland Carriers per car.

For Freight and Particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE 2471 & 2472.

Fifth Floor, HOTEL MANHATTAN, 71

SERVICE TO UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "SATSUMA" ... about Feb. 15th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.
THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE

AGENTS

5th Floor

2471 & 2472

HOTEL MANHATTAN

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CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"VICTORIA"
"GABO"February 18th.
February 22nd.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.,
Agents,
112, Connaught Road Central.

